

REMARKS

Claims 1-3, 5-13, 21-23 and 25-30 are pending in the application. Claims 4, 14-20, and 24 are cancelled. New claim 31 has been added.

In the Office Action dated November 6, 2008, claims 1-2, 5-8, and 25-26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Riazi (U.S. Patent 6,748,005); claim 3 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi in view of Beetesson (U.S. Patent 5,877,745); claims 9-10, 12-13, and 22-23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi in view of Batke (U.S. Patent 7,200,649) and further in view of Arnold (U.S. Patent 5,905,719); claims 27-29 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi in view of Gawne (U.S. Pub. 2002/0165007); claim 11 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi in view of Batke and further in view of Arnold and Beetesson; claims 21 and 30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi in view of Batke and further in view of Arnold.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102

It is respectfully submitted that the subject matter of claim 25 is not disclosed by Riazi. Claim 25 has been amended to expressly incorporate subject matter that was previously implicitly found in claim 25. Specifically, claim 25 now recites a monitor wireless transceiver (that is part of a wireless computer monitor) configured to receive from a computer main unit via a computer wireless transceiver **wireless signals containing video data, where the monitor wireless transceiver is to extract the video data from the wireless signals**. Claim 25 further recites a data translator for receiving from the monitor wireless transceiver the **extracted** video data, translating the **extracted** video data to produce translated video data and providing the translated video data to the computer display device.

As purportedly disclosing a data translator as recited in claim 25, the Office Action cited the following passages of Riazi: Figure 8; monitor display 14; video-audio receiver and demodulator 110; col. 5, ln. 64-65; col. 6, ln. 1-15; col. 10, ln. 60-61. 11/6/2008 Office Action at 6.

The primary basis for the assertion that Riazi discloses the “data translator” of claim 25 is the Office Action’s contention that the video-audio receiver and demodulator 110 converts or translates video data received from a base station. *Id.*

Contrary to the Office Action’s assertion, a demodulator does **not** translate data. A demodulator is an electronic circuit used to recover or extract information modulated on a carrier wave or signal. *See, e.g.,* THE AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY[®] OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4th Edition (defining “demodulate” as “[t]o extract (information) from a modulated carrier wave”) (previously submitted); Merriam-Webster’s Online Dictionary (defining “demodulate” as “to extract the information from (a modulated signal)”) (previously submitted). Therefore, all the demodulator 110 of Riazi is performing is **extracting** the video data from RF signals received from the base station 20 of Riazi. **Extracting** video data from a modulated carrier wave or signal, as performed by the demodulator 110 of Riazi, clearly does not constitute **translating** video data contained in wireless signals, as recited in claim 25.¹

In fact, a key teaching of Riazi that would indicate that no **translation** is being performed by the demodulator 110 of Riazi is the statement in column 6 of Riazi that the “video displayed on the display 14 [of the wireless handheld device depicted in Fig. 8 of Riazi] **replicates** the video which would be displayed by the local PC monitor 46” Riazi, 6:1-2 (emphasis added). Thus, the statement that the video displayed on the display 14 **replicates** the video displayed by the local PC monitor 46, which is associated with the PC 30, strongly indicates that **no translation** is performed; otherwise, the replication (which means no conversion) of video on the PC monitor 46 and the handheld display device 14 would **not** be possible.

The various passages of Riazi cited by the Office Action also do not disclose the claimed subject matter. Col. 5, ln. 64-65, of Riazi refers to the video-audio receiver and demodulator 110. Col. 6, ln. 1-15 of Riazi refers to the video-audio receiver and demodulator 110 receiving and demodulating (i.e., extracting) the video and audio information sent from the base station, and states that the video data displayed on the display 14 **replicates** the video data that would have been displayed by the local PC monitor. This passage of Riazi actually supports

¹ An example definition for “translate” is “[t]o convert a data file from one file format to another, or to convert a program from one programming language to another.” *See* WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD COMPUTER DICTIONARY, 10th ed., p. 337 (previously submitted).

Applicant's argument rather than supports the rejection. Col. 10, ln. 60-61 of Riazzi, refers to a hand-held terminal receiving video and audio signals.

None of the passages cited by the Office Action provide any hint of a data translator to receive from a monitor wireless transceiver extracted video data (which was extracted by the monitor wireless transceiver from wireless signals received from the computer main unit via the computer wireless transceiver), and to translate the extracted video data to produce translated video data.

Applicant's current arguments are consistent with the previous concession made by the Examiner. In the Office Action dated January 29, 2007, the Examiner had conceded that Riazzi fails to "teach data translation means, coupled between sent computer display device and said monitor wireless transceiver." 1/29/2007 Office Action at 14.

Therefore, the argument in the present Office Action that Riazzi discloses the data translator of claim 25 is clearly erroneous. In view of the foregoing, it is clear that claim 25 is not anticipated by Riazzi.

Independent claim 1 is similarly allowable over Riazzi.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103 OVER RIAZI, BATKE AND ARNOLD

Independent claim 9 was rejected as purportedly obvious over Riazzi, Batke and Arnold.

To make a determination under 35 U.S.C. § 103, several basic factual inquiries must be performed, including determining the scope and content of the prior art, and ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue. *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 17, 148 U.S.P.Q. 459 (1965). Moreover, as held by the U.S. Supreme Court, it is important to identify a reason that would have prompted a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine reference teachings in the manner that the claimed invention does. *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1741, 82 U.S.P.Q.2d 1385 (2007).

The obviousness rejection of claim 9 over Riazzi, Batke and Arnold is based on the incorrect assertion by the Office Action that the video-audio receiver and demodulator 110 of Riazzi translates video data contained in received wireless signals to translated video data provided to the computer display device. More specifically, as recited in claim 9, the monitor wireless transceiver receives wireless signals **containing** the video data from the computer

wireless transceiver, and the display driver translates the video data **contained** in the received wireless signals to translated video data provided in the computer display device.

What the video-audio receiver and demodulator 110 of Riazzi would have performed is to extract video data from wireless signals – the video-audio receiver and demodulator 110 would not have translated video data contained in the received wireless signals to translated video data, as recited in claim 9.

Batke and Arnold were cited by the Office Action for their purported discussion of IP addresses. However, Batke and Arnold fail to provide any hint of a display driver to translate video data contained in received wireless signals to translated video data. Therefore, even if Riazzi, Batke and Arnold were to be hypothetically combined, the hypothetic combination of references would not have led to the claimed invention.

Therefore, the obviousness rejection of claim 9 is in error.

CONCLUSION

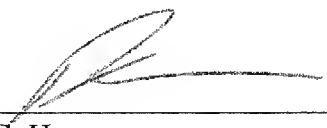
Dependent claims are allowable for at least the same reasons as corresponding independent claims.

In view of the allowability of base claims, it is respectfully submitted that the obviousness rejections of dependent claims have been overcome.

Early allowance of all claims is respectfully requested. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees and/or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 08-2025 (10015860-1).

Respectfully submitted,

Date: February 5, 2009



Dan C. Hu
Registration No. 40,025
TROP, PRUNER & HU, P.C.
1616 South Voss Road, Suite 750
Houston, TX 77057-2631
Telephone: (713) 468-8880
Facsimile: (713) 468-8883